



# THE Hartley College Magazine.

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[No. 5.

## Editorial.

**A** FEW months ago we were able to announce that the Duke of Wellington had been pleased to accept the position of President of the Hartley University College.

The continued progress of the University College Scheme is marked by the appointment of two Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. Garton and Mr. W. Wyndham-Portal, whom it is our privilege to welcome as the first holders of the office. The College will also be fortunate in retaining as its Treasurer Mr. W. E. Darwin, who has held the office for many years. It is probable that the scheme will have been posted by the time that this number appears.

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Our readers will be interested in the College Seal, the design for which has been chosen. Not being expert in heraldic terms we will not attempt to describe it in the present number. Suffice it to say that the four counties of Hampshire, Dorset, Wilts, and the Isle of Wight are represented, as well as the County Borough of Southampton. The following motto, devised by Professor Masom, has been adopted by the authorities—*"Strenuus ardua cedunt."*

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We have to congratulate Prof. Schröder upon his appointment as Headmaster of the Bedford Park School of Arts and Crafts under the Middlesex County Council. Professor Schröder has always taken great interest in the Athletic Clubs of the College, and has been a regular and very successful member of the cricket team.

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Mr. T. J. Cowlishaw has joined the staff as Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, in succession to Mr. J. W. Bullerwell. Mr. Cowlishaw, who has been for the last three years Mathematical Master at Hawarden County School, graduated with honours in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics at the

Royal University of Ireland, and was awarded a University Exhibition in Mathematics. We offer him a necessarily tardy but none the less hearty welcome.

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Best wishes and congratulations to Mr. H. F. Muir upon his re-appointment to the Grammar School staff. His absence from the cricket team has been very noticeable this term.

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Mr. Smith, an old student of the College, who was for some time assistant to Sir W. Roberts-Austen, has been appointed Assayer at the Royal Mint. At the end of last term he read a very interesting paper on "The Microstructure of Metals" at a meeting of the Engineering Society.

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Prof. Mellor is acting as Director of Education in one of the large Concentration Camps in South Africa.

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In another column there appears an account of the Peace Celebrations. The compact formation of the College contingent was quite noteworthy, and well maintained throughout. The torches were more long-lived than is usual on such occasions.

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An unusual sight was recently witnessed in the town, the streets of which were thronged for two days by expectant multitudes eagerly waiting, in a constant downpour of rain, to behold the spectacle of a thousand dusky soldiers, citizens of the Empire, marching through the streets, making their first acquaintance with the western climate of their rulers, and anticipating the greater pageant to follow in London.

#### PRESENTATION DAY AT LONDON UNIVERSITY.

**T**HIS view of the fact that many students of the College are interested in matters concerning London University and hope sooner or later to proceed to their degree, it may be interesting to them to hear of the pleasant time that is in store, when they have gained the privilege of being presented to the Chancellor of the University, and of receiving from him their diplomas.

When the ordinary mortal, who has no visions of exhibitions or scholarships at Matric. and Inter., has eluded the vigilance of the Final examiners, he receives a dignified invitation from the Senate to attend the Public Presentation for Degrees, which takes place every May. Having accepted this, he is furnished

with the usual numbered card, although this time, the instructions on the back of it are a little different.

It is evidently thought desirable that Presentees should not do anything in a hurry, and accordingly they are directed to be at the University one hour and a quarter before the proceedings commence. But, strange to say, only fifteen minutes are allotted to the robing process, and here without doubt the University is at fault, for what lady under the Sun can adorn herself to her own satisfaction in that space of time.

Twenty minutes are then spent in the East Gallery, listening to a few instructions. Here in two rows facing each other sit three hundred Presentees, matriculation prize winners at one end and scarlet robed doctors, visible a mile off, at the other. When the roll has been called (imagine stately doctors notifying their presence!) and lady graduates have been informed that they, as well as the other sort, must take off their caps on the entrance of the Senate, the words of command to stand and turn are given in true military fashion. A procession is formed, but lo! two minutes too soon. "Sit down" is bawled out by the chief steward and then, when the precious moments have flown by, Presentees form again and enter the Great Hall, reminding one of the first line of that famous couplet "The animals went in two by two."

Twenty minutes more elapse, and then *the* procession (you know the kind) begins to show itself, and in a short time the big guns, clad in all possible and impossible combinations of gorgeous colours, are safely ensconced on the platform.

The ceremony this year was additionally interesting from the fact that the Earl of Rosebery made his first appearance as Chancellor of the University, having been elected by convocation only on the previous evening. In a short speech, he eulogised his predecessors. Of these, the Duke of Devonshire, he said, who was afterwards caught up into Cambridge, was the only one outside his immediate ken. Lord Granville, chancellor for some 35 years, Lord Derby, and Lord Herschell, whose premature death—in his opinion—was the greatest blow that this Empire has ever sustained, were colleagues of his in the Cabinet. Concerning Lord Kimberley, his words were:—

"Then came my dear friend, Lord Kimberley, whose loss is so recent in all our recollections. He was, perhaps, the least known to the public of your Chancellors, for the simple reason that he lived, perhaps not unhappily for himself, in the anti-platform and anti-advertising age. No man with such great abilities was so essentially humble and so little self-seeking as Lord Kimberley, and therefore,

perhaps he was not so well known as he deserved to be outside the inner region of politics and the range of his personal friends. There was no one worthier of being Chancellor—at least on the classical side—than he, for in the long recesses of Parliament, Lord Kimberley was accustomed to return with regularity to the perusal of his old favourites in the Greek and Latin classics, and only a year before he died, he undertook the arduous task—for an old man—of attacking Dante, and derived the keenest relish from its pursuit."

The subsequent proceedings were not drawn out and Presentees, having had the honour to have their degrees conferred upon them by the Chancellor, were soon able to number the Presentation Ceremony of 1902 among their pleasant reminiscences of the past, which, let us hope, will be the fate of many students of Hartley College in years to come.

W. S. JACKSON.

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#### NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

*Reprinted from the "London University Gazette."*

THE following indicates the general scope of the new Matriculation Examination for all students. The full text of the Regulations will be published at the beginning of June, and the first Examination under them will commence on September 15th next. An Examination under the old Regulations will be held in January, 1903, and under both sets of Regulations in June, 1903:—

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects, according to the details specified under the several heads:—

- (1) English. One paper of 3 hours.
- (2) Elementary Mathematics. Two papers of 3 hours each.
- (3) Latin, or Elementary Mechanics, or Elementary Physics (Heat, Light, and Sound), or Elementary Chemistry, or Elementary Botany. One paper of 3 hours in each subject.

(4) Two of the following subjects, neither of which has already been taken under (3). One paper of 3 hours in each subject. If Latin be not taken, one of the other subjects selected must be another Language from the List, either ancient or modern :—

Latin ; Greek ; French ; German ; Arabic ; Sanskrit ; Spanish ; Portuguese ; Italian ; Hebrew ; History, Ancient or Modern ; Logic ; Physical and General Geography ; Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing ; Mathematics (more advanced) ; Elementary Mechanics ; Elementary Chemistry ; Elementary Physics (a) Heat, Light and Sound, or (b) Electricity and Magnetism ; Elementary Biology (a) Botany, or (b) Zoology.

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We give the following criticisms of, and comments on the new regulations by Prof. Masom and Dr. Boyd, as representing the opposite points of view of students of Classics and Science, respectively, in the hope that they will prove of interest :—

It is difficult within the narrow space limits assigned by a discriminating Editor to do more than touch the fringe of this important question. Certainly the most striking feature of the new regulations is the abolition of compulsory Latin. Criticism of such a step must be based on one or other of the following ideas :—either that a knowledge of Latin is an essential part of a liberal education, or that the mental discipline which a study of that language provides can be obtained in no other way.

The first argument can be dealt with on the *Reductio ad Absurdum* method by reference to some of the questions set, in the recent Matriculation Examination in Latin, which, on the hypothesis that Latin is an essential part of culture, we ought all to be able to answer. We find, for instance, the enquiry, "What do you know of Statius?" and a little later the Examiner asks "In what terms does Cato refer to Livius Andronicus, Plautus, and Ennius?" Now it is true that a comparatively small knowledge of human nature is required to enable us to guess in what terms Cato would probably refer to his contemporaries, but even though one might reach a pass-mark on this question, one is inclined to ask is it fair, is it even decent to drag up these matters after so very many years?

The second argument is a much more serious one. Without any superstitious ideas as to the importance of Latin in a scheme of Education, one is bound to admit that it is a subject remarkably suitable for the purposes of the Examiner, requiring very considerable mental effort on the part of the student, and not susceptible of being easily crammed. And the new Regulations will not be satisfactory unless they insist upon an equally real and *practical* knowledge of the science which the candidate offers in the place of Latin. Such a knowledge might perhaps best be secured by the University authorities requiring all candidates in science to have studied the subject for not less than a certain specified time in some school or college possessing properly equipped laboratories and competent instructors.

D. R. B.

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It is hazardous to pronounce a definite opinion on the changes which have been effected in the Matriculation Examination until the detailed regulations are published by the University. But it seems clear that the present Matriculation will shortly be as obsolete as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and that a Matriculation of an entirely different purport and with quite other objects will arise to take its place. With all its drawbacks and difficulties the present Matriculation has proved a guarantee that the undergraduate has received a good, all round education, carried to a sufficiently high standard, before he is admitted to the further examinations of the University. And this being so, Matriculation in itself has become an examination worth taking with a definite value of its own. What will be the worth of the new Matriculation is a thing of conjecture and uncertainty. Hitherto the candidate has been obliged to take Latin, English Language and History, Mathematics and Elementary Science, a group of subjects which may finally be held to constitute the basis of a liberal education. Now, only two subjects are to be compulsory, Elementary Mathematics and English; and in the one English paper, Grammar, History, and Geography are crowded together. Three other subjects must be taken, but as the syllabus indicates no fewer than twenty-one, there will be plenty of scope for the most varied tastes. It will, for example, be possible to pass in such a group of subjects as Elementary Mechanics, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, and French, in addition to the two compulsory subjects, so that the University may come to possess graduates whose sole knowledge of language and literature is limited to the smattering of English and French required at Matriculation.

On the other hand, the student who has a taste for literature, can get his degree without any trace of scientific knowledge. The great change is, of course, the abolition of compulsory Latin, presumably made in the interest of the student of Science and Engineering who found in this subject his chief stumbling block. With his difficulties it is possible to sympathise, and yet to wish that some other means of meeting them had been found ; but the chief objection to the abolition of Latin is that it seems to tend inevitably to the less general and less efficient teaching of the subject in the secondary schools. The great public schools will go on teaching Latin, confident in the results which the study of the classics has produced, but the ordinary secondary school—already burdened with too extensive a curriculum—will reject it in favour of easier and more superficial subjects, which rather strain the memory than train the mind.

W. F. M.

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#### THE WALLOP LATCH.

**F**IN the course of a lifetime there are very few people who have not heard of, or met with, an occurrence of a supernatural nature.

Very strangely and unfortunately those who have actually seen, or say they have seen, a matter of this kind, seem to be very few and far between, a circumstance which, to most persons, and, in broad daylight, appears very significant. In fact, we all, nowadays, on hearing of some such case either suggest an American origin of the story, or have many plausible explanations at hand.

Occasionally, however, one comes across an occurrence which is totally beyond any ordinary solution, the facts of which are vouched for by many competent witnesses, and are in no way to be disputed.

Such an occurrence took place nearly 150 years ago in Nether Wallop, a small village of Hampshire, near Stockbridge. At first sight the incident appears a very trivial one ; but when its totally unaccountable nature is perceived, it is not devoid of interest. In the year 1754 a Miss Gatehouse, sister of one Thomas Gatehouse, lived in a small cottage in the street (such as village streets are) of the above-named village. Miss Gatehouse, who confessed to the age of 34, kept two maid-servants, and this comprised the household. On the evening of the 28th November of that year she, while sitting in the parlour, heard the heavy iron latch of the back-door, which was also secured

by a stout wooden bar, beat rapidly up and down. Going to the door she found no one, and thinking the noise was caused by some idle fellows of the village, she took no notice. However, the noise continued at rare intervals for several days, but still she did not allow the matter to go beyond her house. On the 9th of December following she was visited by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gatehouse, and while sitting in the same room the noise was heard again. The ladies, thoroughly frightened, called out of the front window and rang a large bell. Villagers came and made a thorough examination of the back of the house and garden, but found nobody. This disturbance continued from day to day, at odd intervals, until the 8th of January, never before the afternoon and never later than midnight. Naturally the fame of this singular occurrence attracted the attention of the whole neighbourhood, and many were the watchers who had to confess their complete inability to give a natural explanation of it. Miss Gatehouse, who seems to have been a very plucky woman, would not leave the cottage in spite of the entreaties of her relatives. She devised many methods of detecting the culprit (if any) who caused the disturbance, but they all led to negative results.

A very important fact is mentioned that the latch never rattled unless the wooden bar was fixed, for when the door was not so secured it swung open as soon as the latch was raised. Many suggestions and explanations were tested by neighbours and inhabitants of the surrounding district, but all to no purpose. The question was raised as to whether the noise was caused by the latch, or was some other noise of a similar nature; but the latter was clearly impossible, for we have the testimony of too many reliable people who had actually heard the latch rattle. As before stated the noise was not heard after the 8th of January, 1755, and no harm came to any of the inhabitants of the cottage.

The facts stated above are chronicled in some old MSS in the College Library, which give a survey of the County of Hampshire, and their truth is attested by the signatures of seven persons, one of whom was a clergyman, whose good understandings (to quote from the MSS) and integrity are no more to be doubted than that of others.

W.S.F.

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NOTE.—I made a journey to Nether Wallop in the hope of gleaningsome information concerning this mysterious occurrence and the people connected with it. Not only, however, has the incident passed from the memory of the inhabitants,

but the family of Gatehouse also has left no representatives. Old records, however, show that in the Eighteenth Century the family was one of importance in the village.

F.J.C.H.

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#### ON A NEW STUDY.

**W**Hilst so much of the attention of the student of Psychology is directed to childstudy, it seems strange that a far more important and useful branch of the science is neglected.

I refer to landlady study. And I would venture to assert that so far-reaching and comprehensive a subject has never before been offered for the earnest student's consideration. I would also add my conviction that Hartley students will speedily enrol themselves as pioneers of the new study.

Need it be said that landladies are always garrulous. Throughout the first week or two this quality finds vent in personal compliments, possibly because one's good qualities are so obvious, or possibly with a view of assuring a permanent settlement. A fellow-student remembers being told by his landlady that he strongly resembled a curate, another that his rhetorical powers would fit him for Parliament, whilst the intellect of another was subjected to so many landladian encomiums, that he seriously meditated writing poetry.

The quality of which I am now treating is especially apparent in widowed ladies, who have for some years "let rooms." The virtues of such a lady's husband and of your predecessors, together with her views on marriage, are her main themes of conversation. And unlucky you if a former boarder has possessed some distinction or rank, for he will figure in the foreground of every conversation—at breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper.

A friend of mine went to live in lodgings, formerly occupied by a Major. The very first day the landlady began to question him as to his views on Army men, and finding him enthusiastic, told him that a Major formerly occupied her rooms. Then a fatal curiosity manifested itself in the student, for he asked a question concerning the Major. Thenceforth the great man's personal traits—his habits, his tastes, his size in gloves, his favourite poems, his diseases, his last words, his regret at being compelled to quit his excellent apartments—became the prevailing topics of conversation. The departed gentleman appeared at break-

fast and at supper, at tea and at dinner, and the solemnity of whist was intruded upon by his praises. My friend went to College to calculate Majors, and to bed to dream of them.

The benevolent interest and curiosity of landladies are too well known to need more than passing notice. The zeal with which your landlady ransacks your wardrobe—to discover whether your things need airing or repairing; the enquiries concerning the photos of your sisters arranged on the mantle-piece; the manner in which she remarks that your sisters neither resemble you, nor one another; her recommendations of eucalyptus jubes or peppermints when you have a cold—these points are matters of general knowledge.

The aesthetic taste of landladies is well known, and is, by landladies, much admired.

Who does not know the charming lithograph, the coloured pictorial supplement, the dazzling curtain, and the kaleidoscopic linoleum of the landlady?

A point which demands explanation, and is worthy of patient research, is the following:—Why does the landlady, having discovered, by persevering and assiduous questioning, that roast pork is your favourite dish, entirely cease from offering you the same, and indeed confines your dinners to boiled mutton?

The zeal with which the landlady will discourse on marriage, is another matter yet unexplained. It may be that her interest in your welfare causes her to look forward to that time when you will be immersed in a “sea of troubles.”

Be the explanation what it may, the theme remains the only one in which the landlady sinks her accustomed utilitarianism and approaches idealism; the only subject in which her thoughts detach themselves from cabbage and eggs, washing and fuel.

The above scrappy remarks must be considered as hints, for in its present embryo state, the subject can hardly be termed a science; the percepts, concepts, and decepts, which, rising from subconsciousness to consciousness around apperceptive centres, occasion the mental peculiarities of landladies, are but dimly understood by such an imperfect observer as myself, and I look forward eagerly to the time when the greatest of the Hartley College contributions to scientific literature shall appear—“A Manual of Landladyology.”

NON-RESIDENTIAL.

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**M.** *D'ARBI to the readers and purchasers of the Hartley College Magazine, greeting :—*

The hard-hearted Editor tells me that as the readers and purchasers of this Magazine will be synonymous, my opening remark is tautology. If I have taught something, I am glad, and I don't see what he has to grumble about.

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But at the same time, he is quite right. The person who will read the Magazine, let alone mark, learn, and inwardly digest it, without planking down his sixpence for a copy like a man, would be mean enough to take the proverbial halfpenny out of the blind man's hat.

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Oh! that Editor. Trouble again. He says this last sentence is ambiguous (good word, ambiguous), for it will be impossible to buy a copy like a man. All the copies are like books, not men. None are so blind as those who won't hear.

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I have come to the conclusion that Carlyle's remark that the population of England is so many millions, mostly fools, applies especially to Englishmen who have views regarding the study of languages.

\* \* \*

Suppose a man went to London to learn his way about in the shortest possible time. I should begin by teaching him the principal thoroughfares and buildings. And similarly he should study a language. But the Lords of the Board of Education, who compile that interesting but impracticable document known as the Code, would only say "No!—let him learn London thoroughly," and they would give him a six inch Ordnance map, and starting from one corner teach him everything thereon.

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Consequently, in a month our student would know every back street in Kilburn or Willesden and be ignorant of the existence of Trafalgar Square or Ludgate Hill. And so in his language studies. He would have acquired an extensive knowledge of obsolete words and "exceptions" which crowd a modern grammar book, while he is grossly ignorant of the simplest conversational phrases.

I have frequently been asked how long it would take to become perfect in French. The correct answer is "About five or six centuries." I usually content myself with pointing out that no one is perfect, even in his own language. If you think you are, get a dictionary and find a single column in which you can give the correct spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of every word.

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The product of the modern school board is somewhat like the "thorough" education, which I mentioned just now.

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Six weeks ago I engaged an office boy. I am proud to say he still lives. This brief statement speaks volumes—aye, whole British Museum Libraries—for my angelic forbearance. Had I slain that boy, as I have many a time been tempted to do, any jury would have brought in a verdict of "justifiable boyicide."

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We all have our trials, and Albert Shakespeare Snooks (nice name, especially about the initials) is doubtless sent to try my temper, which he does. If I organised my staff as it should be organised, there would be three stokers employed for the express purpose of swearing at this bright youth, and they frequently would have to work overtime.

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I am going to speak at some length about Master Snooks. He represents a crying evil in the English educational system. Languages are far from being the only subject taught improperly in England.

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He came with the best of references ; these geniuses always do. The Head Master of the School responsible for this youth's education, informed me that "Albert Shakespeare Snooks has passed the 6th and 7th Standards with credit, and is in every respect an industrious, capable, quick, and intelligent youth."

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Now comes the sequel. This boy can tell me the population of Spitzbergen, or the Capital of Kamtskatchka (I hope it's spelt properly), but he hasn't the remotest idea of the whereabouts of Charing Cross, and Pall Mall is not distinguished from Middlesex Street. He can analyse and parse beautifully, but his spelling is atrocious. He can do decimals and "stocks" of all sorts, and knows all sorts of extraordinary tables of weights and measures, but is utterly at sea in finding out how much a parcel costs by parcel post, even when he is informed that you must pay 3d. for the first and 1d. for every succeeding pound.

*(To be continued in our next).*

## HOSTEL NOTES.

**H**AT am I to write about? I look around me for inspirations, but none come. There is nothing very inspiring in the spectacle of a few hard-workers in various stages of somnolence. They will become energetic presently, when the clatter of cups proclaims the approach of tea-time. The gong never sounds sweeter than at that hour. How differently that invaluable instrument sounds and what varied commands it emits throughout the day. In the morning, it disturbs our sweet slumbers and we long to banish it to the Antipodes. Then it summons us to breakfast in a more or less peremptory fashion, according as the spirit moves it and just when the spirit will not move us—thereby hangs a tale. The thought of the music of the gong causes us to rival the latest motor for speed in coming up from lectures, but sweetest of all and most welcome, is the music which bids us leave the study and partake of the “cup that cheers.” Dear old gong! it will never be forgotten even when we have quitted its domain.

It is a very big jump from a “gong” to “ping-pong,” but who can account for the vagaries of inspirations? Somebody sagely remarked, that Ping-pong, although an indoor game, is now played out, and certainly tennis is at present in the ascendant. Tournaments—singles, doubles, byes, scratches, &c.—now worrying the novice who cannot see any connection between a ball and a scratch, but woe-betide the one who ventures to proclaim her ignorance. Punctuality has always been our greatest virtue, although it has not often been recognised in the past, but surely now it will receive due recognition on the tennis court. The alacrity with which a worn-out and jaded soul will make up a “set,” is pleasant to behold, especially after protestations of utter fatigue—but, of course, it is simply to be obliging, nothing more. The less skilful players utilise the court in the wilderness. An appropriate place in which to be initiated into the art of hitting a ball, the only drawback being that there is no one there to applaud when a ball reaches the net.

The ardent botanists find ample scope for their powers amidst the luxuriant flora of the Hostel gardens. They dilate on simple fruits formed from one free carpel, and rattle on about the gynoecium, &c., until one feels a certain amount of awe even in looking at a little gooseberry. Others imperil their lives by giving a display of calisthenics in close proximity to the trees, only to examine the structure of the fruit, the taste of course, is a matter of common knowledge. We hear that the birds devastated the fruit last year, and so that this may

not occur again we intend posing as scare-crows in turns, although if we prove more attractive than the usual run of scare-crows, we claim exemption from blame.

Our learned circle is not generally very unanimous, but on one question of late we have displayed great unanimity. We have discovered that we are not charwomen—glorious discovery! but this is how the debatable question arose. Our inability to make the answers to a certain test paper come within the range of ordinary intelligibility, provoked the remark, that "Anyone with the intelligence of the average charwoman" would have been able to do so. Our logicians set to work, and after a few hours of hair rumpling and deep drawn sighs, produced as the result of their cogitations, the following:—

"Anyone with the intelligence of the average charwoman could have answered the test paper.

We were unable to do so,

Therefore we are not charwomen."

Immediately the cry arose that something was obviously wrong about this, certainly it seemed to cast a doubt on our brilliancy of intellect, but our logicians promptly declared the only possible inference to be that our intelligence was of such a high order that it could not be classified—hence our unanimity.

In a few weeks, several of our number will have quitted the "Hostel's holy aisle." We wish them well and hope the memory of their College life, in spite of its trials and troubles, will always be pleasant, and when they are removed to where rules cease to exist, may they remember those who still have to pay for breakages.

"ESPERANZA."

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#### SCIENCE TEACHING AND NATURE STUDY.

**O**N May 10th, Professor H. E. Armstrong, Ph.D., F.R.S., of the Central Technical College, London, gave an address to an open meeting of the Southampton and District Teachers' Guild held in the Central Hall, on "What is of chief importance in early lessons in Science." Professor Armstrong is a well-known and enthusiastic pioneer of the so-called "heuristic" method of teaching science. He advocated a complete departure from the present organisation of education. He panted for freedom. He would cast text books into the fire, abolish time tables, discard syllabuses, ignore

examinations, exclude inspectors. What a paradise for the genius—and the sluggard! Apparently, the only books worth studying are Baden-Powell's book on "Scouting," and Stead's "Books for the Bairns." Surely we ought to add Professor Armstrong's article on Chemistry in the new edition of Encyclopædia Britannica. At the close of the address, a scheme was propounded for a conference of teachers on nature study.

The Exhibition and Conference on Science Teaching and Nature Study which had been proposed on May 10th, took place at the College on June 13th and 14th. The scheme had met with most gratifying support and a very large number of schools had sent exhibits, which filled to overflowing all the available space in the large hall. In other parts of the building publishers and instrument makers displayed their wares, and the College laboratories disgorged their stores of apparatus and showed marvellous experiments.

The exhibits of home-made and school-made appliances to illustrate the principles of physics and chemistry, drew forth expressions of the highest praise from those who examined them. The botanical specimens and drawings too were of striking excellence.

The proceedings opened on Friday evening with a reception, followed by an exhibition of lantern slides illustrating Australian Natural History.

On Saturday, the morning session of the Conference was presided over by Mr. J. C. Medd. Mr. Hedger Wallace read a vigorous paper on the "Aim and Object of Nature Study Teaching," and Mr. A. T. Simmons treated of the "Beginning of the Study of Science." In the afternoon, Dr. Richardson took the chair, and papers were read by Mrs. Suckling on the "Study of Natural History on Humane Lines," and by Mr. Rooper on "A definite Plan for Nature Study." Mr. H. Coates should have brought the Conference to a close with an account of Nature Study in the Perth Museum, over which he presides. He, however, was unable to be present, and Professor Hudson, Hon. Secretary of the Conference, read the paper in his place. Mr. David Cleary gave a model Nature Knowledge Lesson, and the Rev. J. F. Kelsall delivered a lecture on the "Study of Bird Life."

In the evening large numbers of teachers and others inspected the exhibits.

## NATURE AS SHE IS STUDIED.

THE Nature Student is in the air, or to speak more accurately, he is on the common or in the fields, not to mention the fact that he is very much in evidence in our own College, where the leaders and apostles of the movement are at present congregated endeavouring to impress a listening public with the fact that the nation is to be regenerated, and our young democracy trained in all the virtues by the agency of field excursions and the manipulation of a Griffin's chemical balance (any price from 25/- upwards).

The "man in the street" (beworshipped of Statesmen and belauded of Cabinet Ministers) will probably ask "Has it come to stay?" or "What's the good of it," and as he apparently runs the Empire, we suppose he has a right to know. "Has it come to stay," the faddist, like the poor, is always with us; and it may be that nature-study is but another one of this gentleman's many vagaries. We think, however, that a visit to the Hartley, with its fine array of exhibits from many of the leading schools of Hampshire, and a perusal of its list of speakers, consisting as it does of some of the most eminent educationalists of both the old and new worlds, will convince the most sceptical that here at last the faddist has ceased from troubling. Nature-study has come to stay.

"But what is the good of it," asks the man in the street, for we are a practical race, my masters, and knowledge for its own sake is beyond *our* comprehension. The answer is ready to hand, too ready in fact. To-day more than ever England needs a cool-headed people, a democracy slow of accepting political catchwords as articles of national faith, quick to perceive the sophistry behind the specious arguments of the politician, a democracy of the thinking brain and the seeing eye. Thirty years of national education, in spite of the glorious hopes of Mill, of Lovett, of Vincent, and all the early reformers, have not given us such a democracy. Instead, we have a crowd which cheers—and afterwards inebrates, which takes its politics from the morning paper, and is swept away by the first breath of enthusiasm which arises. This is not, as Blackwood and others would have us believe, the result of too much education, but of too little, and that little misdirected. For thirty-two years we have been teaching the children words, we have been cramming them for examinations, we have taken as our standard of the ideal teacher the man who can get a result of 3·5 sums right out of four at a quarterly examination.

Nature-study will, in a large measure, we trust, prove an antidote to all this. The close application to facts, the careful

use of observations, the extreme caution exercised in drawing deductions, the love of truth, and the hatred of exaggeration which the study of nature, properly conducted, inculcates, will do much to form in our future citizens and rulers, the mind and character necessary for those who would control a great Empire. One of the most pressing questions of the day is the rural exodus, leading to much misery and overcrowding. This, no doubt, is mainly due to economic reasons, but it is also partly due to the deadly dullness with which the average country youth regards his surroundings as endowed, and there can be little doubt that the awakening of an intelligent interest in his environment will suffice to keep him there. At all events, the child will in this nature-study have spent many agreeable hours, gathered much pleasant knowledge and perhaps have laid the foundations of hobbies, which will give an extra zest to his after life. But, whatever may come of it, we must congratulate the leaders and organisers of the exhibition at the Hartley College for the prompt and admirable way in which they have provided us with a splendid object lesson in the practical results of this latest phase of educational thought.

FUTURA.

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#### NATURE-STUDY IN CONNECTION WITH A NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

 A SUMMARY of work carried on in connection with the Perthshire Natural History Museum, described in a paper by Mr. H. Coates, F.R.S.E., is here given.

This museum is the property of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science, which was founded in 1867. The objects of the Society are—(1) to encourage original research in Natural Science, and (2) to popularise the Study of Natural History amongst all classes of the community, especially the young.

The system of mounting specimens with "natural surroundings" has been adopted as far as possible, especially with the larger mammals, birds' nests, and fishes. Great care is taken to ensure that these surroundings are true to nature. The labelling is also designed to give the fullest information regarding not only classification of animals, &c., but also of their life history, habitat, and distribution. The museum having been established on these educational lines, the next effort was to bring its advantages within the reach of the school children of the city and county of Perth. One plan adopted was that of offering prizes to children for essays on subjects connected

with the museum, which plan has met with great success. The subjects have been chosen so as to lead the children to the museum, and also to go to Nature herself and study the problems of life in the field. The subjects during the last five years have been as follows:—

- 1898. A visit to the Perthshire Natural History Museum.
- 1899. The Divisions of the Animal Kingdom, as illustrated in the Museum.
- 1900. The Legs, Feet, and Bills of Birds.
- 1901. The Trees of Perthshire.
- 1902. The Insects of Perthshire.

Many teachers bring their classes to the museum during school hours, and at other times pupils come by themselves and go round making careful drawings and notes. The competitors are divided into four classes, according to age, and book prizes and certificates are given in each class. On the whole the country children produce better essays than those living in a town.

The movement has received cordial recognition from the County Council and School Board, and H.M.I.'s of schools have also expressed their hearty approval of the work done, and have done everything in their power to encourage teachers and pupils alike to take part in the competitions.

A number of type specimens of birds, insects, &c., are always kept, correctly named and labelled, for the express purpose of lending to the elementary schools to assist teachers in their ordinary class work. This privilege is largely taken advantage of and appreciated by teachers. On Saturdays large classes of teachers meet in the Perth Academy for lectures and demonstrations. In the classes for botany and zoology the specimens are largely drawn from the museum, and the lecturers take their classes to the museum for Practical Demonstrations.

E. H. A.

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#### THE CRYSTAL.

*T*IT commences when I was walking homewards with Wilkins. Wilkins was, undoubtedly, the most remarkable man of our year, but we regarded it as a pity that so brilliant a man should sacrifice all his time and talents to the pursuit of one hobby—and that occultism. He used to expound at length in the Common Room, whilst the rest of us smoked on and laughed mercilessly at what we used to call psychological fallacies or something worse. Wilkins, however,

had determined to convert me, and so, on the way home, he had led the conversation round to the subject of crystal-gazing—the latest branch of his craze.

"Look here," he said, "It's so very simple. Perhaps this will help you to understand." He stooped and picked something from the road, and looked at it. Then Wilkins said something that was decidedly an interjection, and darted away at full speed with the find in his hand. I have set down the rest of the story in Wilkins' own words.

\* \* \*

The close connection which exists between Psychology and the Occult—and particularly the influence of the Will in Psychic manifestations, has always been extremely fascinating to me. The difficulty of such a study, and its abstruse nature, will be at once apparent to anyone who considers that the material and perceptible are absent, and that the only course of reasoning one may adopt is by analogy—a course which but too often results in fallacy. The Crystal, however, seemed to me the first tangible connection with the Occult I had yet met. My surprise is the only apology I can offer my friend Briggs for my hasty departure . . . . For in the Crystal I saw a face—dim and indistinct certainly—but still a face such as I had never imagined nor seen before; a face full of spiritual beauty, which I knew was not of this world. And I resolved at once to test my theories concerning Will, by attempting to compel the Crystal being to leave the sphere of the purely spiritual and join me in the material. I excited my Will, and was obeyed. For the face within the Crystal gained slightly—ever so slightly, indeed—in beauty and definition. For fifteen hours I continued so, then came the collapse, and I sank into dead slumber for hours. So three days passed away—days passed in alternate concentration and collapse. And meanwhile the face in the Crystal obeyed my Will!

Laveson, the most brilliant mathematician of our year, called in on Wednesday—it was Monday, I remember, when I found the Crystal—and told me a long story concerning high tides and atmospheric disturbances which the morning papers had chronicled; he proved, too, so far as I would allow him, that these could only result from the approach of some celestial body within the earth's gravitational influence. On Thursday, he came again, and with more diagrams and papers than before, proved the correctness of his theory; the papers too, contained the assertion that Mars was rapidly approaching the earth.

I got rid of him as soon as possible, for I disliked spending more than a few moments away from the crystal. . . . . Friday night I shall never forget! The shouting in the streets distracting me, prevented any effective will-concentration, and so, ceasing my efforts, I went out.

Since Monday the earth's period of rotation had increased from 24 to 29½ hours, and the sea water was now well in the low-lying streets of the town. Water was rushing through the arches of the Bargate, and the trams had ceased running. The whole population was out of doors; the churches and chapels were crowded with frightened people; and from the public-houses came the shouts of those who were attempting to drown their apprehension. Above all, Mars was glowing redly—Mars increased to almost the size of the moon. I entered the College and found Laveson—deep in calculation—the sole inhabitant of the Library. He was full of information concerning the expected end. Just a rushing together, he said, an impact, and then a new planet rising from the ruins of the old. I left him, and went out into the streets again. The clamour had increased tenfold, and the streets were filled with a frightened, uncontrollable mob of men, women and children, all shouting that the end of the world had come, all with eyes fixed on the ever-approaching Mars. And suddenly across my mind there flashed an idea of connection between the approach of Mars and the Crystal, and full of the thought I hastened home. Then it seemed as if an unseen being threw its arms about me and endeavoured to hold me back, whilst unseen forces struggled and strove to bend my Will. How I got home I do not know, but, once there, I seized the Crystal and willed, strongly and fiercely, that the face should disappear from me altogether, and the face, dying away, became that of a fiend as I did so. I felt the house shake violently as Mars sped back to its place, and the earth spun round again as of old. The tide subsided, and till the dawn bands of men paraded the streets shouting and singing deliriously because the danger was past.

The more I consider the matter, the more I am convinced that my belief is true—that the planets are inhabited by spiritual beings with forces at their command greater than are dreamed of by men. What a field is at once opened up for speculation by the theory! Such an opportunity for its verification as I have had, I am convinced no man will have, until men, having conquered the earth and subdued all its forces, shall mount into other spheres, to add them and their knowledge to their other conquests!

\* \* \*

Wilkins has, I see, as is usual with such men, omitted all mention of the end of the Crystal. He told me at the time

that immediately Mars swung back to its old position, the stone burst into flame and exploded ; and Wilkins has, even now, a deep scar on his right hand. I might also mention that his theories are received much less mirthfully in the Common Room than was the case before the finding of the Crystal.

MAX GARDNER.

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#### RECENT RESEARCH.

**A**T the present time, when so much talent is being employed on electrical research, we expect to hear occasionally of some result as a reward for the daily toil and sleepless nights of research students.

Some most interesting results have recently been obtained from experiments by Mr. A. F. Collins, which deserve the notice of all our readers.

The experiments were for the purpose of establishing the nature of the relationship obviously existing between electric storms and persons afflicted by certain forms of nervous diseases. It is quite a common thing for some people to predict the approach of a thunder storm some hours before with accuracy, and they often suffer very acutely during the progress of the storm. The first experiment was made on a living cat. The feline was subjected to the process of etherisation. Whilst in this hypnotic sleep its brain was pierced by two needles, thus placing part of the brain in circuit with the detecting apparatus—a telephone receiver. Sparks were then passed between the oscillator balls of the emitter, these sparks causing electric waves in the ether. Sounds of cohesion were quite clear in the living brain, and these sounds continued, showing that the brain cells were self-restoring, as it is called in wireless telegraphy.

To make clear what is meant by cohesion, it is necessary to explain what is known as a "coherer." In wireless telegraphy the receiving apparatus has a coherer in circuit. When electric waves strike this coherer they cause it to become an electric conductor, and so the receiving circuit is quite complete ; when no waves strike the apparatus the circuit is broken. When Mr. Collins heard these sounds of cohesion, he had discovered that a cat's brain acted as a coherer. This proved that cohesion of the brain cells of live mammals takes place under the action of electric waves.

Mr. Collins was not content to assume that the action of the brain of man and animal was similar, but to make the test complete he procured a fresh human brain. He found the results were the same as in preceding experiments. Whilst these experiments were being carried out the receiving apparatus which had the human brain in circuit was suddenly disturbed, without apparent cause. A peal of thunder betrayed the real cause. A storm was approaching, and what the experimenter sought to verify with a small spark coil was produced naturally. Truly a weird experience, but it showed that cohesion of the brain cells in man after death takes place under the action of electric waves.

Mr. Collins also deduced that the same effect takes place in life. A little girl was thrown into convulsions as an electrical storm approached, and a few minutes later the child expired. A coroner's verdict was returned to the effect that death was due to fright, but Mr. Collins gives as his opinion that the electrical waves acted on the brain first, and the physiological effects followed from cohesion of the brain cells.

#### GENERAL NUISANCE.

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#### WATER FINDING.

By LIEUTENANT R. H. TRAVERS, formerly of the Hartley College.

THAT underground streams exist no one will deny, but the method of finding them or industrial purposes, by means of the divining rod, is a very difficult matter to establish, unless borne out by actual experience. The method appears to have been known for a long time, but no reason has ever been brought forward which would account for it. The author has in more than one instance shewn that it is an absolutely correct means of proving the position of a spring, the proximity of which, in most cases, has been ridiculed by all persons present. It is a peculiar thing that it is not possible for all persons to obtain results, but in the case of a great number, with a little practice, it is possible. Of course it is not to the interests of the water-finder to explain his methods, as he rather wishes to surround the whole thing with mystery.

The divining rod consists of a piece of freshly cut Y-shaped twig. It is generally made of hazel or willow, but other woods may be used. The object of using the two above-mentioned

woods is that one can generally find nice Y-shaped pieces which are free from knots and flexible.

Method of holding the rod:—Grasp the twig at its upper points with the right and left hands respectively, and strain the twig so as to have the palms *upwards*, the elbows being close to the body and the fore arm at right angles to the body. The distance between the right and left hands is determined by the size of the twig. The upper part of the rod should be inclined a little out of the perpendicular and away from the person. When one is an expert almost any method is feasible, but the above has been found to work best in the case of those unacquainted with divining. Do not grip the rod too firmly but only just hard enough to prevent it from turning; herein lies one of the great secrets of success.

When once the stick is held properly walk slowly over the ground you wish to search for water, and upon approaching *underground* water the rod will begin to move down, that is the upper portion will gradually move to the earth, and also a certain amount of torsion will be apparent to the holder where his hands grasp the rod. If the amount of water is considerable the motion will be very marked. It has been stated that the rod will sometimes break at a spring, but this has not come under the writer's notice; he has, however, had to grip the rod with all his strength, and then been unable to prevent its turning.

In order to use this method preparatory to sinking wells it is necessary to proceed as follows:—

The piece of ground having been selected on which a well is to be sunk, if possible, the "diviner" starts at one corner, and walks in parallel lines about fifty to two hundred yards apart, putting in a peg where he finds the strongest deflections. After he has covered all the ground in this way, the underground stream can be mapped out. The correct position for sinking the well will be at the junction of two streams where the maximum amount of water will be obtained.

The size of twig to be used at first when searching for water, is about the thickness of an ordinary lead pencil; after water has once been found, a thicker one can be used, as it will be found that the position for a well will be better located by one about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick..

## MULTUM IN PARVO.

WO Research Students are engaged in original work in Hydro-mechanics and not, as was suggested, in supplying fire prevention appliances for the Engineering Department, however needful they may be. Several interesting results have been obtained.

*Firstly*—That it is inadvisable to lean a pair of steps against a guage-glass.

*Secondly*—That there is a certain amount of danger in removing a two-inch plug with five feet head of water.

*Thirdly*—It may be deduced from the foregoing that “The man that’s born to be hanged need not fear water.”

\* \* \*

It is said that a shop selling groceries with electric light accessories may be seen in a first-class street within a mile of Charing Cross. Even manufacturers of accessories might draw a line somewhere. We shall see soon such signs as “Manglin done here, Lightnin conductors fixed, Wireless telegraphy a speciality,” or “X. Y. Z., Chimney Sweep, also *electric* engineer. Premium pupils taken.”

\* \* \*

A would-be Town Councillor was heard to say, “What a shame it is to lay the electric light mains so close to the surface of the road. When the frost comes they will all burst.”

\* \* \*

In consequence of the Proclamation of Peace a student is suffering from severe abdominal strain.

\* \* \*

Bagpipes seemed very popular during the peace celebrations. It is not generally known that bagpipes are really Irish instruments.

\* \* \*

Single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all misfortunes is generally followed by a greater. No sooner do we shake off the excitement of peace than we are plunged into joyful anticipation of more at the Coronation.

\* \* \*

The Cricket Club, like the Football Club, is very successful this season—financially.

\* \* \*

The villain in many a cricket match is often “The Wicket uncle.”

## PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

**T**HE reputation which the Hartley Students have acquired for being enthusiastically loyal was fully sustained on the occasion of the Peace Celebrations.

On Monday morning it was decided to hold a General Meeting at 11 o'clock. The more excitable students found it hard work to wait till the meeting, and several immediately started to interview the Mayor (the first person to be won over on such occasions). We found that the Mayor had already arranged for a torch-light procession, so we asked permission to join in. It was settled that in the event of the general meeting deciding to take the matter up, a number of torches should be reserved for the students. With this so far satisfactory result, we hied back to the College.

The general meeting was particularly enthusiastic. The Principal took the chair. The Mayor's scheme having been reported upon, was adopted by the meeting. A Committee was formed consisting of Mr. Paterson as Hon. Sec., and Messrs. Dalley and Jones. It was Dr. Boyd and Mr. Paterson to whom we were indebted for the successful torch-light procession on Mafeking night, so that in acquiring Mr. Paterson as Hon. Sec., success was ensured.

The business over, the Principal announced that there would be no more classes that day and the meeting dispersed, many to rehearse the evening's procession, but the Committee to prepare plans and carry them out.

Mr. Corbin was first interviewed. The result of that interview was the splendid portrait of Lord Kitchener which achieved such popularity in the procession. Flags were next obtained to decorate the front of the building. All other preliminaries having been settled, we retired to rest on our oars until the evening. About 7 o'clock, the torches were brought into the main hall ready for distribution. When the students were all present, Mr. Paterson addressed them with sundry exhortations, the torches were distributed and all formed up in the main corridor ready to march out.

The Committee were so much fatigued by their exertions during the day that as the line of route was investigated, some doubts were expressed as to whether they would last. Then someone suggested a cab for the Committee. A cab was procured, and after much Hibernian persuasion and coaxing of police, the cab with its occupants at last dropped into its allotted place, immediately in front of the torch-bearers. Mr. Paterson gave the signal to light up by lighting his own torch. Soon all were alight and we were off.

An attempt to describe all that happened during the procession would be useless. It seemed like one long cheer from start to finish. Every time a tramcar was passed the people on it cheered to Kitchener, who was very popular. The cheering was interspersed with songs—mostly solos, for hardly any two were singing the same song at the same time, and yet all seemed to be in unison. The route was lined with people, the streets being even more densely crowded than on Mafeking night, and the whole procession from beginning to end was evidently regarded as a success. At least the opinions on the formation of the students and their display were of a very satisfactory nature. Those who participated in the procession may congratulate themselves that having done their best to make it a success, their efforts were appreciated to the fullest extent.

#### COMMITTEE MAN.

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#### ART NOTES.

**D**ESIGN.—These last few years have brought about great changes in education on artistic matters; such a change, in fact, that former generations could not have dreamed of. Not the least of these is the broadening of the public taste; and nowhere has this been more clearly shown than in design for pattern. In response to the public demand, and by virtue of liberal aids to Art education, we are now supplied with patterns which, from their skilful and varied *motifs*, are a source of admiration to all. Some of the designs have a pronounced ultra-naturalistic treatment, which is rather a relief after overdone conventionalism.

**POSTERS.**—Until recently attempts to produce artistic posters have been very few in number, so that it is now all the more gratifying to note that special interest is being directed to this branch of art. A beautiful poster, which is now on most of our street hoardings is one, by Mr. Maynard Brown, representing Britannia giving a very enthusiastic welcome to a new cocoa. The whole composition of this poster gives the people a lesson in Art, the effect of which will not be soon obliterated.

**SILVER.**—Silver can hardly be classed amongst the most precious of metals, yet, the skilful and beautiful designs which are wrought in it make it as valuable as ever. The designs are somewhat suggestive of a remote era, which adds not a little to the charm possessed. Burnishing is only used in the case of a small decorative detail, so that the soft sheen of the metal is preserved on the general plane.

SCULPTURE.—That sculpture is at last receiving increasing recognition in this country is a cheering fact for those who consider sculpture the noblest of all arts. It is an art that is most imperishable, for is not the history of nations told us by their monumental works? The day is still remote when sculpture will attain to the position of a school in this country, yet in some of the recent productions there is a seriousness of attention and purity of feeling which predict well for the future. England is far behind the continental schools in Art, yet in arms, in adventure, in literature and science she points the way. May it not be long then before she has her golden period in Art!

C. H.

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#### HARTLEY COLLEGE ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

IT speaks well for this Society that such a large number of excellent papers have been presented during the Session. The supply has, in fact, been more than the demand, and it has been found necessary to arrange for weekly meetings in order to bring them all in.

Owing to a Soirée on the Saturday, Mr. Harris read his paper before the Society on Friday, February 21st. Mr. Coales occupied the chair. The subject of the paper was "Polyphase Currents," and only those who listened to Mr. Harris' treatment of such a difficult and intricate subject can appreciate the amount of work expended to obtain such an excellent result. The discussion was taken up mainly by the electrical members. It is, therefore, superfluous to add that many interesting questions were brought forward.

On March 1st Mr. Rowe read a very practical and up-to-date paper on Aërial Ropeways. The author had collected an immense stock of material from constructors and users of rope-ways of all sorts. His paper, which brought an entirely new subject before the junior members, could not fail to teach much to those of wider experience. An interesting discussion ensued in which many new points were brought forward.

On March 8th Professor Eustice took the chair. The subject before the meeting was a paper on "Domestic Sanitation," by Mr. Dyer. During the last few years this question has been receiving—as is most justly due—the careful consideration of a large number of engineers and Public Health Officers. The results arrived at by them formed the basis of Mr. Dyer's paper. Several carefully prepared diagrams served to illustrate the knotty points, and not one of the members present could have

failed to realise how much has been done, and still remains to be done by sanitary science in the interests of the public health.

A week later Professor Richardson presided over a crowded meeting, collected to hear Mr. Smith's paper on "The Micro-structure of Metals." The Chairman briefly introduced the author and his subject in a few well-chosen remarks. Mr. Smith is an old student of this College, and later of the Royal School of Mines. He has been for some time assistant to Sir William Roberts-Austen, the recognised authority on this branch of metallurgy. We take this opportunity of congratulating him on his recent appointment as Assayer at the Royal Mint. The title of the paper perhaps frightened some members, but by means of a large number of splendid lantern slides, the difficulties were considerably elucidated. Owing to the increasing importance of steel as a material of construction, the author discussed it at some length. The changes produced in iron by the addition of a small percentage of carbon were clearly shown. Steel used for such divers purposes as boiler plates and razors was shown to differ only by a minute portion of carbon. Alloys of steel with nickel and manganese, both of great commercial and scientific interest were fully dealt with. In conclusion, the author showed how microscopical research was applied in practical examples, and why it succeeded when chemical analysis often failed.

The discussion which ensued bore witness to the interest taken in the paper. Dr. Boyd brought out some very interesting points, and the research students confided to the meeting the results of their weeks of toil. From the latter it may be gathered that the debate was not without its amusing points.

The meetings of the Session were brought to a close on Saturday, March 22nd. As the one Secretary commenced the Session, it was only fitting that the other should end it. Mr. Bennett had taken for his subject "The Construction of Roads and Streets." After briefly considering the ancient roads and the more recent roads of Telford and Macadam, the modern "macadam" road was fully dealt with. Stone-set paving occupied the meeting for a short time. Several examples of the common granites and trap rocks were exhibited. Perhaps the most interesting section of the paper was that relating to asphalt roadways. The author clearly explained, with the help of many examples, the process of treatment of the rock asphalt from the mines to road surface. The last section dealt with wood paving. In conclusion, the author asked for a general discussion, and took upon himself the task of advising the younger members as to the same. The result was almost too big an order, even for the Secretary. No less than fifteen members gave their experiences and asked questions. This

discussion constitutes a record, lasting as it did considerably longer than the paper. A vote of thanks to the Secretaries for their work during the Session, brought the meeting and the Session to a close.

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#### LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

**A**T a committee meeting of the above Society, held on May 29th, Mr. G. O. Jones, the Hon. Treasurer of the Society, presented the financial statement for the Session 1901-2. It was of a most satisfactory character, as the result of a successful season, and although the receipts were not so great as might have been expected, considering the attendance at the Society's meetings, they showed a considerable increase on those of previous years.

The committee take this opportunity of thanking all members and others who have helped so much to bring about this satisfactory state of affairs. It is to be hoped that next season the Society will be more prosperous still.

E. H. A., *Hon. Sec.*

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#### THE CHORAL SOCIETY

**T**HIS Society can claim to have had a very successful season. The number of members enrolled was 55, a very satisfactory total. The Society decided to depart from the usual routine of part songs, and attacked more difficult works. The Cantata, "The Spring's Message," and Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer" were completed, but it is to be regretted that a favourable opportunity was not presented for the members to exhibit the result of their labours.

The only grievance was the fact that not more than two "At Homes" were held. However, this must be condoned, inasmuch as so many social functions in connection with the College took place. The two "At Homes" that were held gave great satisfaction, the entertainment in connection with the second one being of a very high order indeed.

The Tea Committee, especially Miss Aubrey, are to be heartily thanked for their services in preparing the "teas."

In Professor Mason, the Society has a President who has the welfare of the Society at heart.

Miss Wilkinson filled the office of registrar and librarian dutifully, whilst Mr. J. W. Bullerwell efficiently discharged the duties of treasurer. This report would not be complete unless

a high tribute were paid to the honorary conductor, Mr. Geo. Leake, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., who devoted much of his valuable time to the interests of the Society. To Mr. Leake, wielding the baton is a labour of love. May the time soon come when he will conduct the Hartley College Choral Society in their first Annual Concert.

In the absence of the treasurer, I have to present the financial statement, which shows that after paying all expenses the Society had £3 0s. 9d. in hand. At a committee meeting it was unanimously decided to divide £3 of this sum equally between the Cricket and Tennis Clubs, which decision has met with universal approval.

The many erstwhile members of the Society who will be leaving at the end of this term will always feel pleased to hear of any successes the Society may achieve, and though scattered from Durham to Gwalia, a warm place will for ever nestle in their hearts for the College Choral.

D. B. E.

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#### THE HARTLEY COLLEGE TEACHERS' (PAST STUDENTS) ASSOCIATION.

THE first Annual Reunion of this Association was held during Easter week, 1902.

The week's proceedings commenced with a reception at the College on Easter Monday evening at 8 o'clock. It was to have been held by Dr. Richardson, the president of the Association, but he was unable to be present, so the duties of the evening were ably carried out by Professor Chapple. It was hoped that a majority of the members would be present to participate in the pleasures of a first reunion, but unfortunately, for various reasons, only six non-residents were able to be present. This number was, however, considerably augmented by the resident members and also by the present students of the College. A very pleasant evening was spent, musical items being contributed by Miss Bennett, Miss McWhinnie, Miss Jacobs, and Mr. Myland.

On Tuesday, a picnic to the New Forest had been arranged. A party of nearly 30, some on bicycles and others in a brake, reached Lyndhurst early in the afternoon. The brake was timed to leave the Hostel at 11 o'clock, and by the time it was nearly 12 a sufficient number to comfortably fill a fairly large brake had assembled, the ladies being armed with packages of substantial sandwiches, the gift of Mrs. Bland. Soon after 1 o'clock Lyndhurst Road station was reached, whence, after a stoppage of a few minutes, we proceeded to Lyndhurst

Town. The afternoon was spent in, first of all, appreciating the sandwiches, and then in various amusements. Among the company was a student from Germany, and under his direction a few of the party spent a pleasant time collecting botanical specimens. A visit was also paid to Lyndhurst church to see the famous fresco, which was decorated for the Easter festival. After tea, various parties started off to while away the time till 7 o'clock, when a start was made for home. The return journey was rendered eventful from the fact that a sharp shower of rain fell, and also that the driver asked the "heavy weights" to sit on one side of the brake, as the wheel on the other side might come off. We did not, however, suffer from either of these misfortunes, so that the party arrived safely at the Hostel soon after 9 o'clock.

One of the chief events on Wednesday, was the ping-pong tournament. Some interesting play was witnessed, and the tournament was eventually won by Mr. Fenwick, the final game being a very close one.

In the evening the Annual General Business Meeting was held. There was a very fair attendance of members, and the chief business was the amendment of rules and the election of officers.

The following is a list of officers and committee elected:—

*President* : DR. RICHARDSON, Principal.

*Vice-Presidents* :

PROF. CHAPPLE, B.A.	MR. H. E. PIGGOTT, B.A.
MISS WOODHOUSE	MR. S. HOWELLS

*Hon. Treasurer* : MR. COWLISHAW.

*Hon. Gen. Secretaries* :

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*Committee*:

MISS H. DAVIS	MISS S. DAVIS
MISS PARKER	MR. EVANS
MISS A. MATTHEWS	MR. MORGAN.

For Thursday an excursion to Ryde was arranged. It was thought that the weather would be hardly warm enough for a water trip, but this day proved an exception. The sky was cloudless, and the sun was very warm and bright. The stay at Ryde was short, as it was necessary to catch the 5.15 boat; but it was very pleasant, and made one regret the necessity for so early a return. In the evening a dance was held in the large Hall. The attendance was small, but under the able direction of Mr. J. W. Bullerwell (the Association Treasurer), who acted as M.C., a successful evening was spent, although a few more gentlemen dancers would have been welcome.

Friday was one of the most enjoyable days of the week. It was arranged that a visit should be paid to Beaulieu *via* Hythe.

Those who decided to walk from Hythe to Beaulieu took the 11 o'clock boat, and those cycling came over at 2 o'clock, both parties arranging to meet at Beaulieu for tea. The advance party consisted of five only. They spent two or three very pleasant hours in the woods, where were some of the finest primroses in the country. This party was soon after joined by another five, and later on five more appeared. When Beaulieu was reached Prof. Chapple "snapped" the party on the bridge. Tea was afterwards provided at the Montagu Arms Hotel. Tea over, a quiet walk to Beaulieu Road Station was anticipated, as it was understood the station was only a mile or two away, but upon enquiry it was found to be quite three miles. So the pace had to be quickened, for all were anxious to be at the evening soirée. The majority of the party reached Southampton by the 6.30 train, after spending a very delightful day amid the beauties of the country.

The evening gathering was of a farewell character. A musical programme was provided, and various items were rendered by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Songs—Miss Bennett, Miss Norris, and Miss Bullerwell; Mr. Bullerwell, Mr. F. Hallum, and Mr. Myland. Violin Solos—Miss L. Slight. During an interval refreshments were provided. At the conclusion of the Musical Programme the rest of the evening was spent in ping-pong and other games. A pleasant evening, and what, we hope, had been a very enjoyable week, were brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the "National Anthem."

#### THE SECs.

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#### THE BROWNING SOCIETY.

**T**HIS Society's last meeting for the Session was held on March 18th, when Mr. W. S. Jackson, B.A., read an able paper on "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came."

The paper was followed by an interesting discussion, and proved a fitting finish to what had been a pleasant and also profitable course on Browning's Poems.

After the discussion preliminary arrangements were made for next Session's work, and it was decided to have a meeting early in October, to decide as to the course to be studied. It is hoped that all who are interested in the Society will endeavour to be present at that meeting, due notice of which will be posted on the College Notice Board.

The Meeting concluded with the passing of a hearty vote of thanks to Prof. Masom, the leader of the Society, for the able manner in which he had conducted the meetings, and to whose efforts the success of the Society may be attributed.

THE SEC.

---

CRICKET CLUB.

THE season opened with very unfortunate weather, which damped alike the cricket ground and the ardour of the players. In spite of little or no practice, however, a good stand was made on the first innings against Hythe—a stand which was unfortunately not maintained in the second innings. Eventually Hythe won by eight wickets. Dodds (17) and Rowe (11) were the highest scorers, whilst in the bowling Jones took 5 wickets for 14, and Ings 5 for 10. Between heavy showers of rain the match with T.S. Mercury was played on May 7th. The state of the weather and of the ground spoiled what would otherwise have been an interesting match, and very tame play resulted in a draw. Butters (11) and Jones (8), followed by Jackson (7) were our highest scorers. Our first victory was gained over Redhill on May 14th, when Russell (not out) made 17. The scoring on both sides was not high, Redhill being dismissed for 38, and Hartley for 42. Jones took 6 wickets for 18, and Ings 3 for 16.

Two matches were played against Winchester on the Winchester Ground. In the first Hartley made 80 (Morgan 32, Evans 13, and Ings 10) and Winchester 94 for 5 wickets. In the return Hartley made 92, and Winchester 82. For Hartley, Muir (48) was the highest scorer. Professor Schröder took 5 wickets for 51, and Jones 5 for 20.

Against the Grammar School no heavy scoring was done on either side, Jackson 11, Dodds 10, Morgan 9, and Professor Schröder 8 being the highest. For the dismissal of the Grammar School for 89, the Hartley fielding was mainly responsible, Dr. Jenkins, Morgan, Fielder, and Jackson all securing catches.

Unfortunate weather was experienced at Netley, and Hartley fieldsmen and bowlers found their play spoiled by pouring rain. The scores were :—Hartley, 69 ; Netley Hospital, 145 for 3 wickets, Jackson, Denton, and Shelly taking one each.

The result of the match against the Borough Police, though a defeat for Hartley, was nevertheless an improvement. The Police were dismissed for 47, Butters taking 5 wickets for 16, and Russell 2 for 6. Hartley made 35 runs, the Police thus winning by the narrow majority of 12.

Owing to the increase in membership, it was found necessary to form a Second XI., but some difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient matches. Against Woolston Early Closing Cricket Club, Ashton distinguished himself by taking 7 wickets for 14 runs, and Gould (not out) made 22 runs. The final score was—Hartley, 35; Woolston, 34. Butters secured three catches. Woolston batted again, and Whitaker secured two smart catches, but time did not permit of a second innings being played out.

Taunton School was encountered on May 28th, and the large proportion of "old boys" and masters made the team far stronger than was anticipated. Against Taunton's 127 Hartley made 30.

The best batting averages of the Club are at present—Muir 48; Jackson 10.3; Morgan 9.6; Gould 8; Dodds 7; Russell 6.2. The best bowling averages in runs per wicket are:—Jones 4; Butters 6; Ashton 7; Russell 8.4; Denton 9; Professor Schröder 10.5. Butters will become a good bowler, and should with practice, prove as dangerous to the wickets as he is to the batsmen. The Students in the Cricket Club number 27—a decided increase on last year; and on the whole great interest is shown in the Club throughout the College. Indeed it is doubtful if an International would have caused more excitement, or the unfavourable weather more disappointment than was manifested on the date fixed for the Students of the Cricket Club *v.* The College Staff.

The hearty thanks of the Club are due to Professor Masom and the Committee of the Choral Society, who contributed £1 10s. from the Society's funds to help the Cricket Club in their very heavy expenses. So far, the season has been an unqualified success, and with better weather and plenty of practice, there is no reason why the remainder of the season should not be as successful, and show an even greater percentage of victories. This will certainly be the case if only our bowlers and batsmen fulfil the promise they are at present showing.

GEO. H. G.

## THE TENNIS CLUB.

**S**UMMER time has arrived (summer itself is daily expected), and with summer time tennis.

The College tennis club is now one of the strongest of the College athletic clubs. It has had troublous times in the past but is now bidding fair to become one of the best clubs in the town. Three years ago the club suffered from a grave illness known as "membership weakness," but has now completely recovered. The membership list last season was a good one, but this season's is better. Up to the present, there are thirty student members and nine members from the staff. When the great event—Matric.—is over, this number will be increased.

The increase in members brought the money that was so badly needed. The club has now been able to purchase two new playing nets, which were very necessary as last season the ball would pass through the net as easily as over it. The outlay incurred has not been left for a future generation to discharge as was the old fashion.

The club courts are situated on the Freemantle athletic grounds. At the commencement of the season two courts were engaged, but owing to the large number of members and their great devotion to practice, they were found to be inadequate, so a third court was engaged for the month of June. Now no member has to wait long before a place is vacant.

According to professors of logic, there is no effect without a cause. Therefore there must be a cause for the persistent and painstaking practice of the tennis members. One element in the cause is easily found. It is the fact that the majority of the members have entered for the club tournament. This is a handicap tournament open to members only. Prizes are awarded to the winners in the following events:—

Ladies' singles and doubles.

Gentlemen's singles and doubles.

Mixed doubles.

Last year the prizes awarded were small silver shields, suitable for affixing to the racquet. This year's prizes have not yet been selected, but that they will be good ones there can be no doubt. Twenty-six members have entered for the tournament, of whom nearly all have entered for three events. One gentleman was disappointed when he found there were no "mixed singles" to be played! He thought the Committee had been guilty of a grave mistake! The tournament events have, as far as they have been played, reflected great credit on

the handicapping powers of the Handicapping Committee, viz.: Miss Wilkinson, Prof. Chapple, and Mr. Muir. Not a single event has been one-sided, but each has proved a good tussle, and the winner has won on his or her merits.

The practice, and general improvement in form of the members, has stood the club in good stead in another important department of progress—the matches against other clubs. The first match played this season was against Winchester Training College. Last season we managed to defeat Winton, but it was a near thing. This season we were victors by six events to three. The following are the events:—

SINGLES.

Mr. Roseveare	v.	Mr. Smith	...	Won	...	6-1	6-1
Dr. Richardson	v.	Mr. Ayling	...	Won	...	6-2	6-3
Prof. Chapple	v.	Mr. Olding	...	Won	...	6-4	6-2
Mr. Howard	v.	Mr. Nodder	...	Lost	...	1-6	6-3
Mr. Hicks	v.	Mr. Bennett	...	Won	...	7-5	6-2
Mr. Harris	v.	Mr. Quick	...	Lost	...	1-6	6-2
							0-6

DOUBLES.

Dr. Richardson	}{	Mr. Smith	}{	Won	...	6-3	6-4
Prof. Chapple	}{	Mr. Aveling	}{	Won	...	6-1	6-2
Mr. Roseveare	}{	Mr. Olding	}{	Won	...	6-1	6-2
Mr. Howard	}{	Mr. Quick	}{	Lost	...	2-6	1-6

The next match was against the Southampton Teachers' Recreation Club, and came off on May 24th. This club had defeated us very badly last season and we were therefore all the more anxious to win. Thirteen events were played, the College proving victors in ten events and the Teachers in three. It is worthy of note that the ladies' events were all won by the College. Detailed scores were:—

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Wilkinson	v.	Miss Wallis	...	Won	...	6-3	6-3
Miss Fulton	v.	Miss Gruar	...	Won	...	6-3	6-3

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Miss Wilkinson	}{	Miss Gruar	}{	Won	...	6-1	6-1
Miss Fulton	}{	Miss Vaux	}{	Won	...	6-1	6-1
Miss Price	}{	Miss Wallis	}{	Won	...	6-3	6-2
Miss Swaine	}{	Miss Wilde	}{	Lost	...	2-6	1-6

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Fulton	}{	Mr. Davies	}{	Won	...	3-6	7-5	6-3
Mr. Hicks	}{	Mr. Davies	}{	Lost	...	2-6	2-6	2-6
Miss Swaine	}{	Miss Morgan	}{	Lost	...	2-6	2-6	2-6
Mr. Harris	}{	Mr. Stickland	}{	Lost	...	2-6	2-6	2-6

## GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Mr. Roseveare	v.	Mr. Davies	...	Won	...	6-2	6-3
Dr. Richardson	v.	Mr. Rose	...	Won	...	6-1	8-6
Prof. Chapple	v.	Mr. England	..	Lost	...	4-6	6-0
Mr. Howard	v.	Mr. H. Davies	..	Lost	...	5-7	6-8

## GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Dr. Richardson	}	v.	Mr. Daniel	}	Won	...	5-7	6-1	6-1
Prof. Chapple	}	v.	Mr. Smith	}					
Mr. Roseveare	}	v.	Mr. England	}	Won	...	10-8	6-2	
Mr. Howard	}	v.	Mr. Gosham	}					
Mr. Hicks	}	v.	Mr. S. Davies	}	Won	...	6-2	4-6	6-1
Mr. Harris	}	v.	Mr. Tee	}					

On May 31st, the College played a match with the Western District Club. The Western club has the reputation of having the best match team in the town. Be that as it may, they certainly proved too strong for us. The Western defeated us twice last season, and in the first match this season were again victors by nine events to three. The College was rather handicapped by the absence of Roseveare and Muir, while Miss Wilkinson was not in good form. The events were:—

## LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Price	v.	Miss Elwell	...	Lost	...	0-6	0-6
Miss Wilkinson	v.	Miss Jukes	...	Lost	...	7-5	5-7

## LADIES' DOUBLES.

Miss Wilkinson	}	v.	Miss Elwell	}	Lost	...	2-6	2-6
Miss Fulton	}	v.	Miss Kerr	}				
Miss Price	}	v.	Miss Jukes	}	Undecided.			
Miss Swaine	}	v.	Miss Foot	}				

## MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Fulton	}	v.	Mrs. Figgins	}	Won	...	6-3	6-2
Mr. Hicks	}	v.	Mr. Figgins	}				
Miss Swaine	}	v.	Miss Wise	}	Lost	..	5-7	6-4
Mr. Harris	}	v.	Mr. Chaplin	}				

## GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Dr. Richardson	v.	Mr. Hallum	...	Lost	...	3-6	6-3	3-6
Prof. Chapple	v.	Mr. Montgomery	...	Lost	...	1-6	3-6	
Mr. Howard	v.	Mr. Bertram	...	Lost	...	1-6	3-6	
Mr. Hicks	v.	Mr. England	...	Won	...	7-5	3-6	6-4

## GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Dr. Richardson	}	v.	Mr. Hallum	}	Lost	...	5-7	4-6
Prof. Chapple	}	v.	Mr. Jukes	}				
Mr. Howard	}	v.	Mr. Morris	}	Won	...	6-3	6-3
Mr. Hicks	}	v.	Mr. Tallis	}				

Out of the three matches played, two have been won and one lost. Not the least pleasant part of the matches has been the tea on the grounds, and for their trouble in this department the club heartily thanks the ladies of the committee (Misses Wilkinson, Fulton and Walden), and also others whose help has been generously given.

Another great event was the Staff *v.* Students match. Unfortunately, however, it rained, and only five out of the arranged ten events were played. In all these the Students proved victors. Detailed events:—

Dr. Richardson	<i>v.</i> Mr. Roseveare	...	Students	...	Won
Prof. Chapple	<i>v.</i> Mr. Muir	...	Students	...	Won
Prof. Hearnshaw	<i>v.</i> Mr. Hicks	...	Students	...	Won
Prof. Hudson	<i>v.</i> Mr. Howard	...	Students	...	Won
Dr. Richardson	<i>v.</i> {Mr. Roseveare}	Students	...	Won	
Prof. Chapple					

Mention must be made of one event that has not yet taken place, namely, the Annual Tennis Picnic which will be held this season on the earliest possible date after Matriculation. Full information will be posted later.

Last season's picnic was a great success, and it will require some effort to maintain the standard this year.

It is only just, that, before this article is ended, mention should be made of the deep indebtedness of the club, financial and otherwise, to its ever genial President, Professor Masom.

Mention should also be made of Professor Chapple who was this season re-elected Team Captain, a post which he occupies with great success. Besides being Team Captain, Professor Chapple is an invaluable member of the Committee and deserves thanks for his energetic work on behalf of the club.

The Tennis Committee wishes also to thank, most heartily, the Committee of the Choral Society for their welcome grant of £1 10s.

G. O. J.

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#### PHYSICS *v.* NORMALS.

**A**EVER, perhaps, in the history of Southampton has such a large crowd assembled on the Dell as appeared on that never-to-be-forgotten day. Fair ladies resplendent in brilliant costume, stately professors with cameras, all combined to give the second annual struggle between the above combatants an air of beauty and dignity. For some time the two

teams had been training assiduously. Indeed it is said that some of the more juvenile warriors became so much excited at the prospects of the coming conflict, that other things became for the time being merely secondary considerations. The eventful afternoon arrived. Vehicles of all descriptions were seen making their way to Archer's Road, and then at the psychological moment, the Physics team appeared on the green sward to be followed shortly afterwards by the Normals. Morgan won the toss and then Dr. Richardson set the ball in motion. For a time the game was confined to midfield, the players at this point evidently contenting themselves with admiring their own graces. However, they soon settled down, and then a good hard game was seen. Amidst great excitement play veered from end to end, defence proving superior to attack. Nothing was scored at half-time, but immediately after the resumption the Normal captain espied an opening and defeated Fielder with a low cross shot. This livened up matters, and for some time it looked as if Physics would equalise. However, this was not to be, and the end came with the score unaltered. Among a hard-working twenty-two, it would be invidious to mention any particular man. Let the teams suffice :—

*Normals.* J. Shelley—goal; F. Cross and R. Morley—backs; S. Jones, E. Baldwin, and D. Moir—halves; D. B. Evans, E. Hoare, W. Morgan (capt.), A. Jenkins, W. Smith—  
forwards.

*Physics.* E. Fielder—goal; J. Paterson and J. Harris—backs; S. Russell, J. Butters, and P. Farrant—halves; C. Dalley, H. Grapes, H. Muir, L. Gordon, and J. Howard—  
forwards.

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#### A VOLUNTEER CAMP.

THE volunteer of to-day is kept up to his work week by week as the orders come out, but there is always one time in the year when he takes an extraordinary interest in it. This is just before camp. If he wishes to look smart, he spends a long time cleaning his "marching order," and giving special attention to his buttons and collars. He packs in his kit bag what things he thinks necessary a considerable time beforehand, and anxiously waits for the day to come when he can put on his "war hat" and march to the drill hall. He is usually in good time and is anxious to start for the station or pier. He is energetic and smart when marching, and usually attentive to orders. If there is a long march to camp he bears his burden well.

There is not much delay in pitching the tents, especially if it is raining. After this formality is completed he proceeds to "draw beds and bedding." One or two men from each tent parade just as they are and march to the stores, where they are served out with blankets, beds, and pillows for the tent. Two blankets, one bed, and one pillow are issued for each man, and those who fetch them struggle back to their tent with a load of blankets.

Then comes the worry of filling the beds and pillows with straw. There is either a rick handy or else the straw is brought in waggon loads. The process of filling is rather long, and sometimes there is a bit of a row if one gets in another's way. The pillow has to be held or carefully guarded while filling the bed, or it is "lost."

After this is finished the "cook-house" blows. Only recruits have to ask what the call means, and they soon know it very well. One man from each tent goes to fetch the food for the tent. The "tea" served consists of bread and butter, sometimes bad, but generally good, and tea which goes down very well in camp. Then each man gets his things tidy in his tent and makes his bed. Two usually sleep together in order to obtain more warmth and to economise space. The tent seems very small for eight men to sleep in, but after the first day there is plenty of room. When "lights out" is blown by the bugler the officer comes round to see that all lights are put out. The light is obtained from a wax candle, which has a ginger beer bottle for a candlestick.

*Reveillé* sounds at 5 a.m., although on the first morning it is hardly necessary as none except old staggers sleep much on account of the change. A drum and fife band marches round at the *reveillé*, so there is not much fear of anyone sleeping after that. The next day being Sunday, there is a Church Parade at 9 or 9.30 in the open air, and before this some cleaning has to be done. If fine, the blankets are all put outside the tent, folded properly, the tent cleaned out, and the walls or sides rolled up. Church Parade over, the Brigadier usually inspects camp, after which each man—those on special duty excepted—is free for the day. Dinner comes next, consisting of boiled or roast beef and potatoes. Once a week "spotted dick" is served, and this is usually looked forward to.

On the second night everyone sleeps well, and when *reveillé* sounds is not over anxious to get up. If there is a 6 o'clock parade there is not much time for cleaning up. After this parade, which lasts about an hour, comes breakfast; then another parade at 10, and yet another at 3.30.

The men who are to go on guard at night are told early in the day and generally feel glum over it. The guard parades about 7 p.m., in full kit, after which one is placed on sentry duty for about two hours, when he is relieved by another. Each man does two turns of two hours' each on guard, and has two turns of four hours' sleep, but sometimes the guard is turned out during the night, even those who are resting having to turn out to salute. The next day those who have been on guard have to attend all parades, and when night comes they naturally feel tired out.

On a field day, manœuvres on a larger scale are carried out by the brigade. On a wet day it is rather unpleasant, as there is ample time to get wet through. Saturday seems to draw near rather quickly, and there is more clearing up to be done in order to present a smart appearance on the journey home. On the train each man feels tired and sleepy, and when home comes at last, how nice it is to change and sit down to a good tea before enjoying once again the luxury of a soft bed.

P.Q.R.



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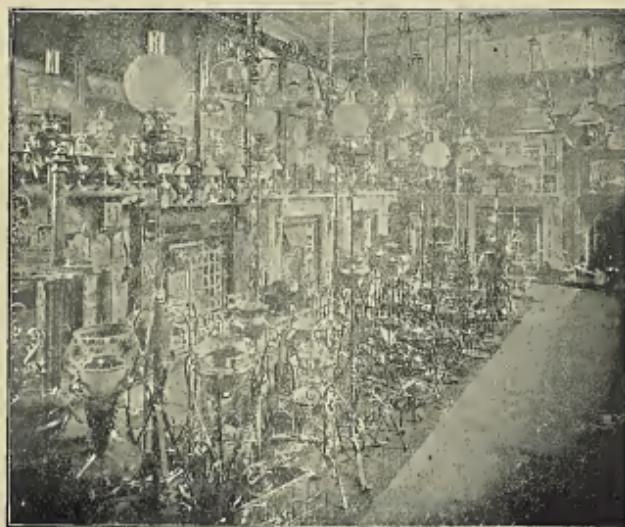
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SOUTHAMPTON.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Hartley College, Southampton,

Sir,

May 26th, 1902.

I think that the whole of the College Clubs would be placed on a much better basis, both socially and financially, if an annual or terminal subscription were levied from each student by the College Authorities, as is done in other Colleges. Much good work might be done if a sum of, say 10/6 per student, increased by a College grant, were placed at the disposal of a thoroughly representative Affiliated Clubs Committee, and by this Committee disbursed to meet the liabilities of the various Clubs. The present work and organisation of the College Clubs need not be interfered with, except so far as finances are concerned, but the influence and interest of each would be materially extended. This would appeal especially to the Sports Clubs—the Tennis, Hockey, Cricket, Football, and Gymnastic Clubs.

I think the majority of students would welcome such an arrangement, whilst all would be glad to see the disappearance of the overlapping and competition which are inevitable accompaniments of the present constitution of our Clubs. The scheme, I think, is worthy of careful consideration before the next General Meeting, when I hope to see the matter brought forward and discussed.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

STUDENT.

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